#16 July '67

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26

SUMMARY

Page

26th of July:

Germ of Liberation in Latin America 4

The Federation of South Arabia: An Imperialist Creation 8

Thailand:

A new Guerrilla Front 10

Guerrilla Fighting in Bolivia .. 13

Tricontinental News Bulletin .. 17

Two Dates in the History of the Arab Republic 24

Ghana:

Too many Generals and Very Few Soldiers 25

Aggression Against Viet Nam: Open and Shameless Challenge . 28

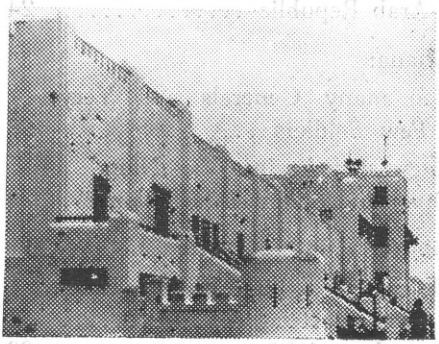
Greece:

Objectives of the Military Take-Over 31

Appeals and Messages 33

26

26TH OF JULY:
GERM OF LIBERATION IN LATIN AMERICA



The 26th. of July, 1953, was not only an attack of the Moncada Barracks, but also a profound attack on the entire system of exploitation and bondage which American society has had to endure for five centuries

It was the germ of the continuous armed struggle against the oppression of the Batista dictatorship, Cuban subsidiary of U.S. imperialist interests in Cuba.

On that date —carved in history by the impact of bullets— a group of young men penetrated the substratum of social reality in Cuba, and realized that the only way to do away with this reality was through an armed struggle that would once and for all liquidate a structurally unjust society.

Since the Yankee troops robbed them of a victory over the Spanish colonial troops at the end of last century, the Cuban people felt the need for a change. These honest and impetuous youths, led by Fidel Castro, understood the urgent necessity for a change among the masses, and correctly channeled this need for change toward a revolutionary path. The mass of forgotten farmers, of exploited workers, of students without a future, was fed up with the mockery of official institutions, with crime lurking at its door every morning, with humiliation under the guise of a "fiesta" seven days a week.

While Batista offered more and more corpses at bargain prices, the corrupt politicians, who collaborated with him from a phony opposition front, offered the perpetuation of his rule under a system consacrated by the executioner's ax.

The Attack on Moncada Barracks gave an unusual perspective to the rusty political life of the country; the revolutionary wave surged forward until breaking on the shores of liberation day: January 1st.

"In many Latin American countries today revolution is inevitable. This fact is not determined by any person's will. It is determined by the appalling conditions of exploitation in which the American man lives, the development of the revolutionary awareness of the

masses, the world crisis of imperialism and the universal movement of the struggle of subjugated peoples."

The Attack on Moncada Barracks had the same impact on the Cuban people that the Cuban Revolution has on Latin America.

A concept of vigorous methods of struggle was making itself felt: The pillars of colonialism would only be brought down by cannon fire. Moncada was the first volley.

The Cuban Revolution represented the beginning of the end of politicking in Latin America, of rhetorical hot air, of demagogic politicians, of unfulfilled promises.

In these long years of struggle, Cuba has taught that the only real solution to the problem of hunger and poverty in the Hemisphere is to deprive the exploiting classes of the fundamental means of production. And to do it, the exploiters must be fought, weapons in hand, because they do not peacefully surrender their political and economic power.

"What *is* the history of Cuba, but the history of Latin America- And what is the history of Latin America, if not the history of Asia, Africa and Oceania. And the history of all the peoples, isn't it the history of the most cruel and ruthless imperialist exploitation throughout the world"?

Shortly after the Second World War, the principal focal points of tension are transferred to the colonial scene. The hour had come for the underdeveloped people to demand, weapons in hand, their national liberation. Against these people, who have the same history of age-old suffering, colonialism and neo-colonialism have unleashed an aggression aimed at preserving their last stronghold for survival. Wherever a liberation struggle springs up, they mobilize their punitive forces in a vain attempt to block the consolidation of free and independent societies.

The attack at Playa Giron, the aggression against Viet Nam, the mercenary invasion of the Congo (L), the

26th OF JULY GERM OF LIBERATION

invasion of the Dominican Republic by Yankee marines are examples of a repulsive piratical international behaviour which the imperialists have systematically indulged in againt small nations.

"Cuba and Latin America form part of the world. Our problems are part of the problems engendered by the general crisis of imperialism and the struggle of the subjugated people: The clash between the world that is being born and the world that is dying."

We live in an epoch of intense revolutionary activity on a tricontinen-

tal scale. The oppressed peoples of all parts of the world rise impelled by the same volcano of justice and freedom.

Can we consider the struggle being waged by the Vietnamese people, the Laotian people, the Thai people in Southeast Asia, as an exception? Is the patriotic violence erupting in Aden and the rest of the British "protectorates" in the Arab Peninsula and "exceptional" case? Is the patriotic violence in Angola, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Congo (L) and South Africa on the African continent an "exceptional" case?

All the allied forces of imperialism are powerless to block the national liberation movements on the three continents.

Neither modern armies, nor "Green Beret advisers", or napalm, nor "peace corps" will be able to prevent the revolutionary attacks on the Moncadas of reaction from culminating in January 1st's.

"At present, in the fields and in the mountains of America, on the slopes of its mountain ranges, its plains and in its jungles, in solitude or in the traffic of its cities or on the shores of the great oceans and rivers, a world stirs, a world with all the right on its side, with clenched fists eager to die for its own, a world eager to conquer its rights which for almost 500 years one group of reactionaries or another have violated".

IN LATIN AMERICA

What prophetic visión in this Second Declaration of Havana, proclaimed as early as February 4, 1962.

. . . **"in the fields and in the mountains of America, on the slopes of its mountain ranges, on its plains and in its jungles. . ."** with the brisk and resolute step of the guerilla fighter walk "Che", Douglas Bravo, Americo Martin, Cesar Montes, Favio Vazquez, Manuel Marulanda. . . not mere men alone in the wilds, but rather entire peoples who march along the path to final liberation.

THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH ARABIA: AN IMPERIALIST CREATION

The so-called Federation of South Arabia recently celebrated its eighth year of existence, the **sui generis** offspring of the British Foreign Office. Its mission: To consolidate British rule over the colonies in that explosive Arab region.

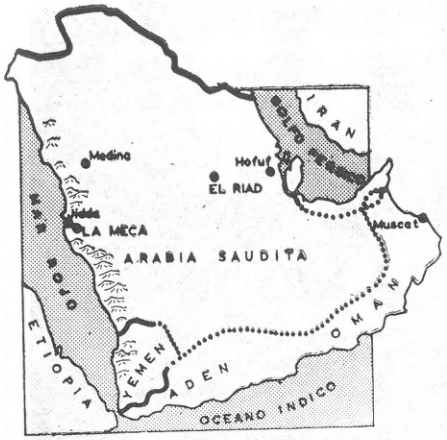
British imperialism, counting on the complicity of the South Arabian feudal lords, has manufactured an imperialist apparatus to counteract the wave of revolutionary activities which is growing among the peoples of South Arabia, chiefly in Aden.

London, well aware that the old forms of colonialism were on their way out, conceived an organism that would group together all the colonial areas located near the Gulf of Aden and the Persian Gulf, and give an appearance of "democracy to their civilizing mission" in the Middle East. For this purpose, the British imperialists called several meetings and conferences with the sultans and emirs of the region.

After long months of talks, preparations, and thousands of sheets of paper typed in English an Arabic, the conclusion was reached that "it would be feasible to create an organization which would bring together the colonized territories of South Arabia". This organism was ostentatiously named the "Federation of South Arabia".

Along with the new imperialist spawn, a "Federal Army" would also be organized, the safeguard of the empire and the will of the omnipotent emirs and sultans.

It was not by chance that during the years in which the "Federation" was being set up, the national liberation struggle of the peoples in the South of the Arabian Peninsula was also beginning to develop. Sporadic clashes led to organized armed action against the imperialist oppressor.



FEDERATION OF SOUTH ARABIA

In South Yemen, Aden, Muskat and Oman, liberation movements had already arisen which today keep in perpetual check the colonial troops and the mercenaries who collaborate in the repression of an exploited people.

The Federation comprises the colonies located between the Gulf of Aden and the Persian Gulf, not only for simple administrative reasons, but also for much deeper strategic reasons: "To prepare the conditions for the granting of self-determination to the South Arabian peoples". Of course, this **do-gooding** action in turn would have its own conditions attached to it.

Great Britain is making haste to offer "self-determination" to Aden in 1968. For this purpose it is supported by the large British and U.S. oil companies located in Aden; the emirs and sultans; Arab officials; and other subservient sectors under London's control. These elements have agreed that together with "self-determination" there should be an "aid treaty" which will keep in Aden the military bases, the monopolies and the ten of thousands of British soldiers at present stationed in the strategic colony.

Some weeks ago, British military sources revealed that Britain "was not considering the withdrawal of its troops from Aden after independence had been granted".

Today, the people of Aden, like the peoples of all South Arabia, think differently from the sectors supporting Britain. **They do not want partial freedom.**

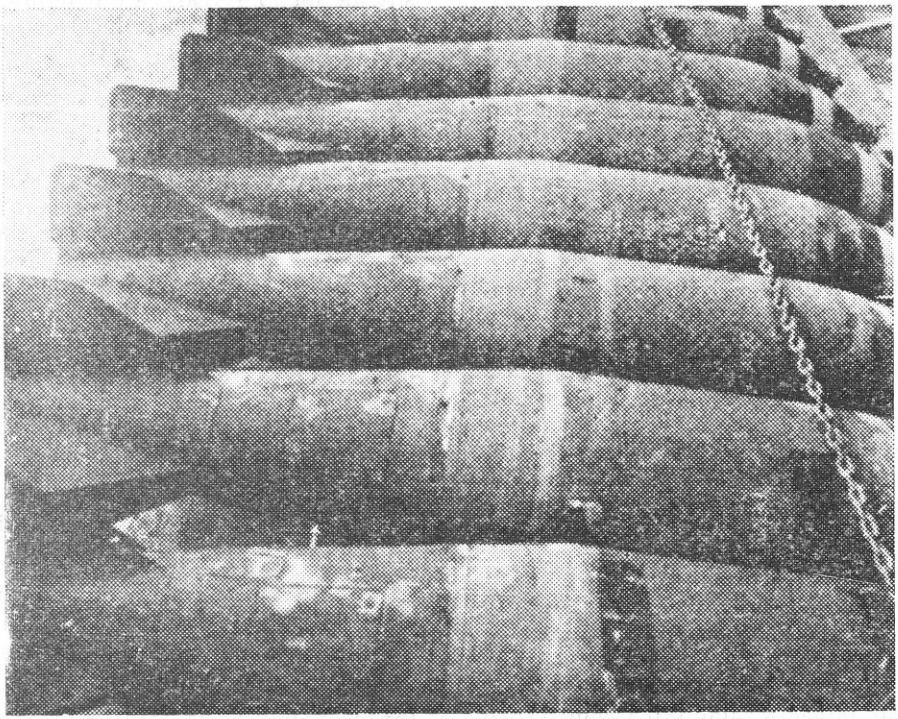
The people of occupied Southern Yemen, who have been struggling in the mountains and cities against British rule for four years, are determined to meet these maneuvers head on.

Their struggle is for the territory's total independence. The Front por the Liberation of Occupied Southern Yemen (FLOSY), vanguard of the people of Aden, has repeatedly stated that it will put down its arms only when the British colonialists, their troops and warships, and the feudal lords at the service of Great Britain are expelled from Aden and when the consortia that exploit the people become the property of the people.

In the midst of the continual struggle for liberty, FLOSY has stated on many occasions that the "Federation of South Arabia was created to consolidate colonial rule over a group of British colonies in the region".

In reply to the machinations of imperialism, a people is arising ready to win its freedom or die for the cause. The "Federation", the spawn of imperialism, is doomed to death.

THAILAND: A NEW GUERRILLA FRONT



THAILAND: A NEW GUERRILLA FRONT

Area: 514,524 sq. km.

Population: 25 million inhabitants.

—Belongs to the military alliances organized by the United States in Asia.

—Has participated in all international conclaves sponsored by the Pentagon to step up the fighting against the liberation movements in Southeast Asia.

—Its history is marked by the domination of a military dictatorship.

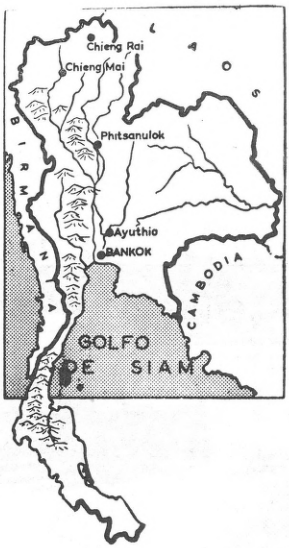
—General Thanarat suspended the Constitution in 1958, declared a state of emergency and outlawed the popular organizations. Later, in 1963, after Thanarat's death, his successors did not change the situation and maintained repression.

—The U. S. imperialist control over the country's resources and national sovereignty increased day by day.

On May 4th of this year, an agreement was signed in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, between this country and the pro-Yankee Kingdon of Laos. The document was suscribed by the Thai Prime Minister Thanon Kittikachorn and the Laotian, Phouma.

The contents of this agreement have been kept secret. However, it is well known that it is aimed at organizing joint actions against liberation movements in both nations.

Several days before the signing of this agreement, the news agencies reported that guerrilla units had seized the district capital of Bang Pho, in the Saken Nakorn province, taken the local radio station and captured a large amount of arms and ammunition. In another action, near the town of Sawangdaendim, the patriots inflicted 20 casualties on the government soldiers.



Guerrilla activity in the three zones where the combatants of the Thailand Patriotic Front operate is growing on a par with the increasing hatred of the

THAILAND: A NEW GUERRILLA FRONT

people for the U. S. imperialists, who have turned Thailand into their main springboard for their escalated aggression against Viet Nam.

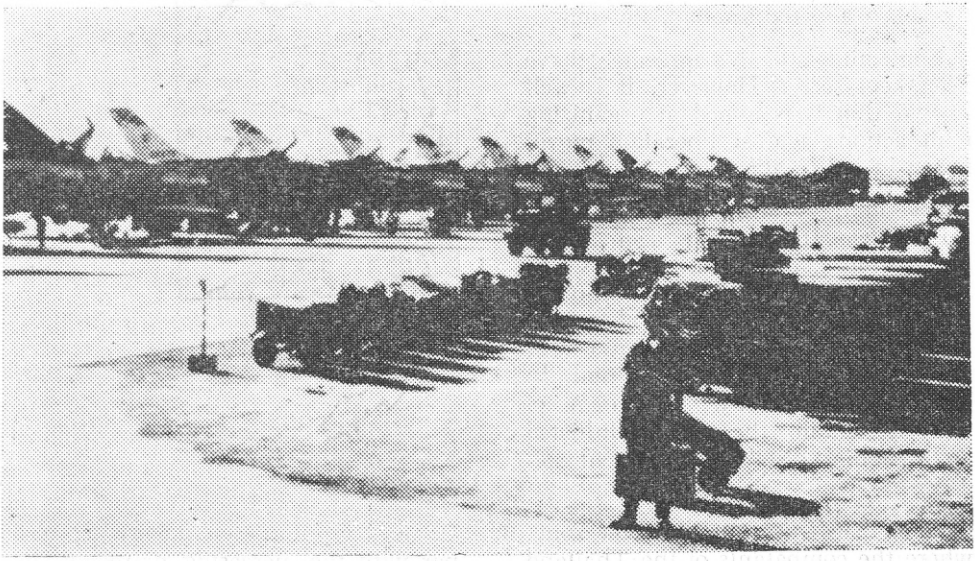
As it is known, the Bangkok régime has been walking arm in arm with the United States towards the grave dug by the revolutionaries in which to bury the enemies of the peoples.

Today there are more than 30,000 U. S. soldiers on Thai territory. The U. S. air bases at Udon, Ubon, Korat, Yala and Songkhla; the militarized ports and highways at the service of the United States; the air squadrons leaving every day from the national airports to attack the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; the ground infiltrations into liberated territories of Laos and neighboring Cambodia are, among others, the corner stones of the Bangkok regime's foreign policy.

In the face of this objective situation, the Thai guerrillas are increasing their actions against important installations of the Bangkok ruling clique. These actions will undoubtedly have repercussions in the U.S. plans for the total domination of Southeast Asia from the political, military and economic points of view.

The growth of armed struggle in Thailand will force the United States to increase its military forces in that country and to keep them in a permanent combat readiness, as in South Viet Nam.

This way the Vietnamese people will not have to resist the full pressure of the U. S. forces, for they have found in the Thai, Laotian and Malayan guerrillas strong and reliable allies in their struggle against imperialism and for national liberation.



GUERRILLAS FIGHTING IN BOLIVIA

When guerrilla fighting began in Bolivia, the La Paz authorities attempted to erect a curtain of silence. But by the end of March, the first armed actions became-public knowledge and the international news agencies informed the world on the situation in this South American country.

Shortly afterwards, the "Washington Post" admitted in an editorial that the Bolivian government was recovering from the shock caused by the discovery of a guerrilla movement and was beginning to "measure, rhetorically and militarily, the full extent of the threat". Immediately afterwards the militarists in La Paz sought the aid of their Argentine and Brazilian colleagues. U. S. aid was at once offered by the Yankee ambassador in Bolivia, Douglas Henderson.

It was not long before "napalm" bombings began in the jungles in the Southheast area in an effort to wipe out the guerrilla forces. With a heavily armed escort President Barrientos and his Chief of the Armed Forces, Alfonso Ovando Candia, made the necessary visits dictated by protocol to the military posts located in the zones where the guerrilla forces are operating.

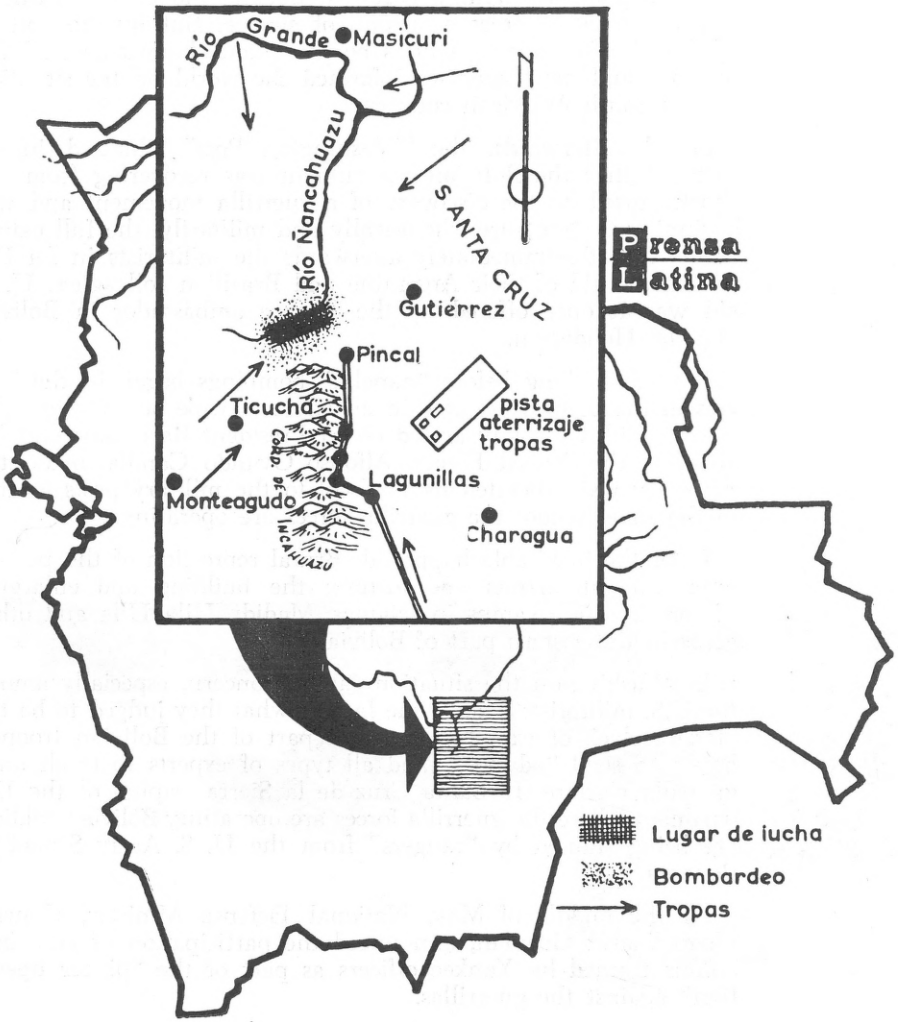
Later the inevitable happened: Brutal repression of the people; imprisonment, arrests and torture; the building and enlarging of concentration camps in Ixiamas, Madidi, Ulla Ulla and other areas in the eastern part of Bolivia.

In Washington the situation caused concern, especially among the U.S. militarists who in the face of what they judged to be the "terrible lack of experience on the part of the Bolivian troops", began to send "advisors" and all types of experts to teach anti-guerrilla warfare. In Santa Cruz de la Sierra, capital of the Department where the guerrilla forces are operating, Bolivian soldiers are being trained by "rangers" from the U. S. Army School in Panama.

By the middle of May, National Defense Minister, General Hugo Suarez Guzman, announced the participation of new battalions trained by Yankee officers as part of the "pincer operation" against the guerrillas.

However, neither the "pincer operation", the U. S. aid or the use of napalm bombs have been able to halt the guerrilla advance in Bolivia. It has been unofficially stated that 1,500 bombs have been dropped and 2,000 soldiers launched against the patriots, many of whom have met their death after a 50-day course given by U. S. officers.

The area where the guerrillas operate is a tropical region of some 3,000 square kilometers, situated in the departments (or



GUERRILLA FIGHTING IN

BOLIVIA

provinces of Santa Cruz and Chiquisaca, 200 kilometers from the Argentine and Paraguayan borders. It is mainly an agricultural area. Camirí, which is the center of the anti-guerrilla operations, also has an air base. Troops from the Fourth Division have borne the brunt of the fighting in combat with the guerrilla forces. Colonel Humberto Rocha, who was head of the troops, has been replaced by another brass hat: Colonel Samuel Alcoreza.

News dispatches report that the rebels have entered numerous towns and held meetings with the peasants to inform them of their policy and to buy provisions.

It has also been disclosed that on various occasions, before opening fire, the patriots have spoken over loudspeakers to the soldiers and officers inviting them to surrender. Invariably after the clashes all soldiers taken prisoners are stripped of their uniforms and weapons and set free.

Bolivia, together with Guatemala, Venezuela and Colombia, represent for the continent a new example of how countries oppose reactionary violence with revolutionary violence.

Bolivia, sold piecemeal to imperialism, has a surfase area nine and a half times as large as Cuba's (one million 851 thousand square kilometers) and at present is one of the most backward countries in the continent, although in natural resources it is one of the richest in Latin America.

It is among the world's six principal producers of tin, but holds the last place in the world in per capita calorie intake: 1,810 calories per day per inhabitant. Only 3 percent of the rural population has a sixth grade level. Bolivia has only 420 kilometers of paved highway, while Haiti, which is 39.5 times smaller, has 442 kilometers of paved highway.

In Bolivia hunger is "endemic" and many men and women chew choca leaves in order to quell their "hunger pangs".

It is in the face of this objective reality, in the face of imperialist penetration and its economic and political control of the country, that the guerrilla struggle for the national liberation of Bolivia has begun.

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

ASIA

VIET NAM

The U. S. escalation in its war of aggression against the Vietnamese people continues to increase. Waves of U. S. planes bomb vital centers in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and, with special emphasis, the densely populated areas.

Hanoi, Haiphong, Phu Ly —which was savagely destroyed— Hoa Loc and Kep are, among other North Vietnamese cities, the targets of U. S. bombs.

It has been charged that Washigton is indiscriminately using a new type of bomb known as CBU'S which explode in the air spreading hundreds of steel pellets which massacre the civilian population mercilessly. These bombs are dropped by the U. S. pirate planes after the bombing of a place when its residents begin to leave the shelters.

Proof of the U. S. madness in North Viet Nam is the brutal attack in which members of a delegation of the Latin American Continental Student Organization, OCLAE, visiting North Viet Nam at the invitation of a student organization of that country, were killed and wounded. This attack on a group of unarmed civilians claimed the life of a Vietnamese student, while a Puerto Rican was seriously wounded and a Dominican student sufferd various injuries.

At the same time, the anti-aircraft artillery of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the supersonic North Vietnamese Air Force have shot down

close to two thousand U. S. pirate planes while they were carrying out their criminal bombing of North Viet Nam.

In the South, the activity of the Liberation Armed Forces keeps the U.S. troops and their "allies" from Saigon, South Korea, Australia and other puppet governments under constant harassment.

The patriotic attacks continue to be aimed specifically against U.S. and Saigon government military installations. In these actions the LAF uses mortars, rockets and automatic weapons.

Following the failure of the military plans of the Pentagon during the dry season, the South Vietnamese patriotic combatants have unleashed hundreds of lighting attacks against the aggressor troops.

The U.S. military unit stationed in Tam Ky, 40 kilometers (24 miles) from the huge base at Da Nang, was the target of a violent action of the LAF which, after 48 hours of fierce fighting, inflicted more than 150 casualties on the U. S. troops.

Also in Saigon, in the heart of the capital of the puppet regime, commandoes of the Liberation Armed Forces have carried out thunderous actions. The patriots used dynamite charges in the blowing up of a locomotive maintainance shop, located in a busy district of Saigon.

Scores of battles have fought in the area south of the 17th parallel. The U.S. interventionist forces have suffered hundreds of casualties in clashes with the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front. Con Thien, site of an important U.S. base, has been attacked on several occasions by the South Vietnameses fighters, who have even faced the tanks sent by the Pentagon to support its battered soldiers.

ADEN

The Front of Liberation of Occupied Southern Yemen, FLOSY, holds high the fighting banner of the people in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula. The British colonialist troops are not given a moment's peace.

Several general strikes called by FLOSY have turned the colony of Aden into a ghost town. The British repressive forces do not dare to enter heavily populated neighborhoods such as Crater and Sheik Othman at night.

In the rugged mountainous regions of Radafan the patriots maintain their control of the area. Recently, a leader of FLOSY said in Cairo that the guerillas of his organization would develop into real armies with modern weapons which would hasten the liberation of the region of South Yemen.

Meanwhile in London, the Foreign Office and the pro-British big shots of the "South Arabian Federation" continue to pave the way for the so-called granting of "independence" to Aden in 1968, a move which would permit thousands of British soldiers and the British and U.S. concerns which exploit the people of Occupied Southern Yemen to remain in Aden.

THAILAND

The guerrillas who operate in Thailand continue to carry out major actions against the forces of the ruling régime in that Southeast Asian country while U.S. planes with bases on Thai territory continue to bomb the heroic North Vietnamese people.

The news agencies reported new clashes between the Thai Army, advised by U.S. "rangers", and the Thai patriotic fighters. In the face of the wave of repression unleashed by the regime, the guerrillas have stepped up their attacks on the enemy's vulnerable points, causing them dozens of casualties.

LAOS

The Pathet Lao radio reported a number of actions of the patriotic forces in different Laotian regions, especially in Xieng Kuouang province, where the anti-imperialist fighters inflicted 108 casualties on the enemy forces when they tried to enter one of the liberated areas.

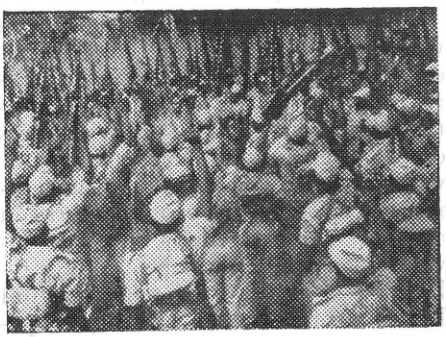
Several spearhead operations of the planned right-wing offensive were repelled in a number of battles and a large quantity of military equipment was captured. At the same time, U. S. planes supporting the enemy forces were shot down by the anti-aircraft fire of the Pathet Lao patriots.

AFRICA

GUINEA (Bissau)

The African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde charged that Portuguese planes had started to systematically bomb the villages liberated by the patriots of so-called Portuguese Guinea.

The patriotic Guinean fighters add that the colonialists use bombers and helicopters armed with machineguns in their attacks with which they set fire to the villages, kill the peaceful population and destroy crops.



ANGOLA

In spite of the punitive operations of the Portuguese colonialist infantry and the repeated air raids on the regions of Ambriz, Quimbumbe and Zala, the Angolan patriots have inflicted a number of casualties on the enemy in the northern part of Angola.

The liberation struggle of the Angolan people increases despite the aid Portugal is receiving from NATO. A report made by the People's Liberation Movement of Angola states that in March 37 Portuguese planes were shot down by the guerrilla artillery.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

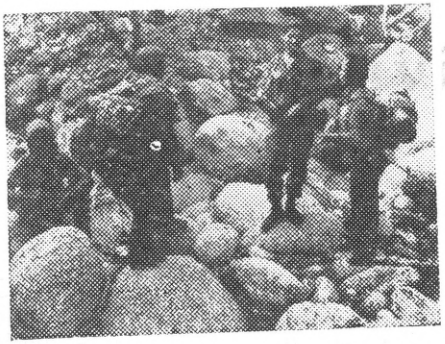
The upsurge of guerrilla groups in the southwestern part of Bolivia has alarmed the ruling oligarchy in that country and the rest of the unpopular regimes of Latin America.

The guerrillas are victoriously fighting the government troops trained by "green berets" who have graduated from the anti-guerrilla warfare schools in Panama and by "advisers" rushed to the scene by the Pentagon.

Among the rugged places of Bolivia where the patriotic forces have launched their actions are Ñancahuazu, Camiri and Tiraboy. The Argentine military regime hastened to place its forces on a state of alert along the border with Bolivia. The Brazilian government has stepped up the repression against the most genuine representatives of democracy and the people's rebellion. In short, the oligarchies of Latin America tremble in their impotence in the face of the liberation movement which they are witnessing while they continue to genuflect before the imperialist master.

In its desperation the regime of General Rene Barrientos has even resorted to napalm in addition to the indiscriminate bombing of the areas where the Bolivian patriots are presumed to be operating. The guerrillas, whose existence depends on their ability to move, evade the Bolivian repressive forces night and day.

The arrest of three newsmen —a Frenchman, a Britisher and an Argentinian— in the area of operations of the guerrillas has triggered a world wide protest. Messages from all parts of the world are reaching the militarist Barrientos calling for respect for the life of the well-known French intellectual Regis Debray and his companions in prison, who are faced with the possibility of being tried by a Bolivian military court.



GUATEMALA

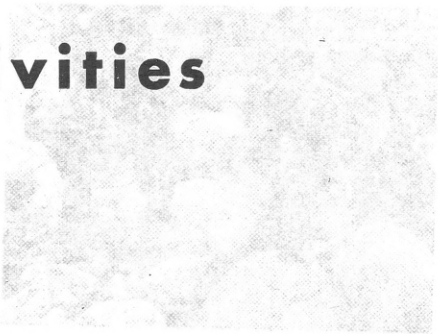
The fighters of the Rebel Armed Forces are following the road of armed struggle to liberate the country amidst the repression unleashed by the Guatemalan government. One of the most recent actions of the FAR patriots was the rescue, right in the heart of Guatemala City, of the student leader Mario Botzoc who was being tried by a court located near the Presidential Palace. A few days later, the Guatemalan student issued a statement from the Sierra de Minas, where he was already fighting on the side of the guerrillas headed by Cesar Montes, Commander of the Rebel Armed Forces of Guatemala.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican right-wing has unleashed a wave of terror against the most representative elements of the people's will. A day seldom goes by in which there is no assassination attempt or in which a leader of the opposition to the government of Joaquín Balaguer is not found dead.

It has been charged that the most reactionary forces in politics and in the army of the Dominican Republic are trying to create the conditions for carrying out a coup d'etat against the present government to install in power an even more reactionary and unpopular government than that of Balaguer.

OSPAAAL activities



DELEGATION OF OSPAAAL WITH ALGERIAN LEADERS

Mohand Ou El Hadj and Mohamed Hayebi, members of the Council of the Algerian Revolution and of the Executive Secretariat of the FLN Party, met with an OSPAAAL delegation in the Algerian capital.

The members of that delegation made an ample report on the activities of this organization and reported on the talks held in Algiers.

The meeting was attended by Mohamed Chebila, in charge of foreign relations for the FLN, and Mohamed Zaouaoui, Adjutant to the Information and Orientation Department of the Party; Adda Benguetta of the Secretariat of the Algerian Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization and M. Zmirline, of the same organization.

PRESS CONFERENCE

Before some 30 national and foreign newsmen, the OSPAAAL delegation gave a press conference in the Algerian capital and answered a number of questions related to the activities carried out by the organization.

The delegates stressed the effective fraternal relations with the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and with the OLAS. The conference which coincided with the holding of the meeting of presidents in Punta del Este, denounced the imperialist plans at that meeting "where unfortunately the strategy was planned for the murder of mankind on a mass scale".

In speaking of the upsurge of the guerrilla movement in Bolivia, the delegation pointed out: "The OSPAAAL unconditionally supports the beginning of armed struggle in Bolivia, which is the reply of that people to the Conference in Punta del Este".

In another part of the meeting with newsmen the delegates explained the different meetings held with the Algerian Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity, with the FLN and the present and future actions of the OSPAAAL based mainly on intensifying and coordinating the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

OSPAAAL DELEGATION IN ULAN BATOR

In answer to an invitation from the Mongolian Committee of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia and Africa, the delegation headed by the secretary of the Executive Committee, Carlos Lechuga, visited the People's Republic of Mongolia.

The delegation, also made up of Abilio Duarte, of the Portuguese colonies; Ko Sang Jion and Pak Hui

Chang of Korea; and Eduardo Delgado of Cuba, returned to Havana on April 26th following a long tour of various Asian countries.

TANZANIAN LEADERS MEET OSPAAAL DELEGATION

OSPAAAL delegates held talks with Oscar Kambona, General Secretary of the Tanganyka African National Union Party, TANU, in Dar-es-Salaam.

The delegation was made of Domingo Amuchastegui of Cuba and Van Ba of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front.

Later on the tri-continental delegation will travel to Zanzibar, the Congo (B), Guinea and Mali..

During their stay in this country, the delegation met with various representatives of the accredited liberation movements.

The daily paper, "The Nationalist", commented on the visit giving coverage to the expressions of support of the delegation for the Declaration of Arusha, issued in Tanzania last February.

The delegation attended the celebration of the third anniversary of Tanganyka and Zanzibar and the proclamation of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Domingo Amuchastegui of Cuba and Van Ba of the South Viet Nam NLF watched the military parade at the National Stadium.

The Declaration of Arusha decreed the nationalization of all means of production in the country.

President Nyerere said in his speech that the main task of the people of Tanzania is to eliminate the difference between the rich and the poor.

In a statement published on May 3, the delegation told of their experiences in touring Africa and the Middle East.

It referred to the spirit of struggle of the African masses which guarantees the defeat of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in that part of the world.

Amuchastegui explained that the aim of their tour of 12 countries was: To establish a method of direct, lively and dynamic relations between the Secretariat of the tri-continental organization and the member organizations.

He said that the OSPAAAL schools for the training of cadres in Africa and Asia will help in the political formation of revolutionary militants and to deepen the solidarity among the fighters of the three continents.

IN THE CONGO

The OSPAAAL delegation arrived at Brazzaville on May 4 and it was announced that it was to hold talks with leaders of the National Revolutionary Movement Party and with members of the Congolese government.

Domingo Amuchastegui and Van Ba pointed out that the intensification of the solidarity movement and the coordination of the efforts of the peoples to support Viet Nam are the main activities of the organization.

At the conclusion of its tour of the Congo, the delegation was to proceed to Mali and Guinea.

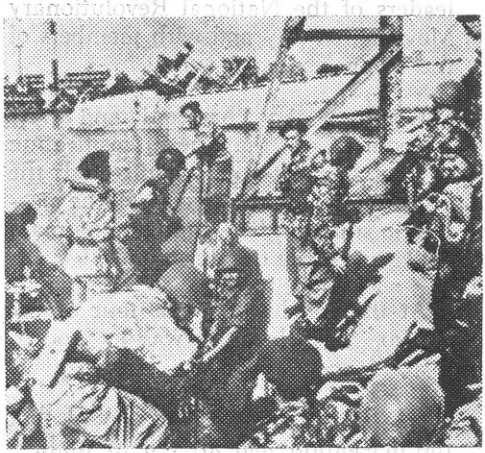
On the 12th it was announced that the delegation had arrived in Mali.

TWO DATES IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

In July the Egyptian people celebrate two significant dates in their contemporary history.

It was on July 23, 1952, that the masses of the people and young army officers, under the leadership of Gamal Abdel Nasser, expelled from power the corrupt King Farouk, a favorite agent of British colonialism in the country.

Four years later, on July 26, 1956, upon the announcement of the nationalization of the Suez Canal, the national territory was invaded by Israeli troops aided by British and French soldiers equipped with modern weapons.

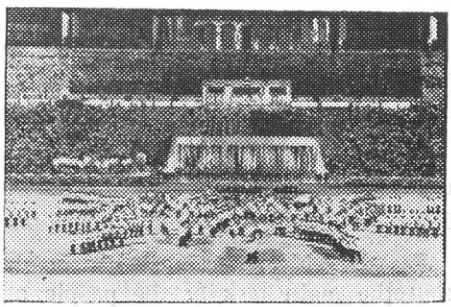


The Egyptian people did not hesitate in the face of the circumstances. Firmly they took combat positions, prepared to face the invaders.

This obviously militant determination and the rapid mobilization of international solidarity were what destroyed the tri-partisan aggression against this Arab nation.

Upon the withdrawal of the invaders, the workers, farmers and students of the age-old country began to repair the damages caused by the bombings. Shortly afterwards, ships could once again navigate in the waters of the Suez Canal —at last national property— according to the will of a people who did not fear war when it was necessary to claim for themselves what had been usurped by foreign capital.

Egypt, today the United Arab Republic, had won another battle against imperialism.



GHANA:

TOO MANY GENERALS AND VERY FEW SOLDIERS

The "stability" achieved by the new military rulers, emerged in the increasing wave of coups d'etat now sweeping the African continent, does not even satisfy its imperialist sponsors, be they U. S. or European.

Let us take, for instance, the case of the Ghanian Lt. General, Joseph Ankrah. More than a year has elapsed since a group of military adventurers, more daring than he, gave Ankrah the Presidency of the self-styled "National Liberation Council", only 24 hours after the overthrowing of the Ghanian regime of Kwame Nkrumah. Amidst economic difficulties, strikes of railroad workers and miners, conspiracies in the armed forces, the former orderly in the British Colonial Army has scarcely been able to enjoy the glories of his promotion. The uniformed coalition of police and army chiefs, incapable of curbing the internal turmoil, devotes itself to securing rapid promotions. Among the main beneficiaries were Mr. Harlley, Chief of Police and Vice-President of the National Liberation Council; Emmanuel Kotoka, then "Lieutenant General" in command of the armed forces; and the young "meteor" Africa, on the "Ashanti" ethnic group, in charge of the regime's economic affairs.

Worried over suspected conspiracies, allegedly organized in Conakry by Nkrumah, and desperate over their inability to convert the hand-outs from the International Monetary Fund into "powerful reasons" for "calming down" the population, Ankrah, Harlley, Kotoka, and the others reinforced the security measures so "enthusiastically" that they soon included the old reactionary politicians, enemies of Nkrumah, and advisers to the National Liberation Council "in preparing the return to the Constitution".

Elements such as Dr. Busia, head of the pro-British United Party, and a group of judges back in political life saw their activities suddenly restricted by order of the NLC. The fragility of the alliance between unarmed traditionalists and the petty military chieftains who had risen overnight to the high command was again proved.

The situation got even more complicated in April. An "uncovered" conspiracy provoked new repressive measures. Violent clashes took place during the funeral of a number of Nigerian citizens murdered by the police. On the 17th of that month, a group of low ranking officers mutinied and, with only 122 soldiers, seized strategic positions in Accra for several hours, killed Mr. Kotoka and barely missed doing the same to Mr. Ankrah himself.

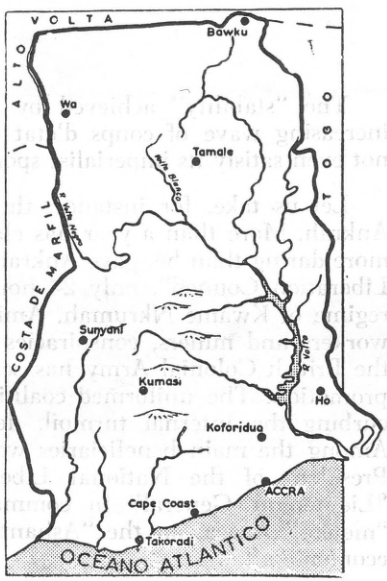
In their astonishment, the military leaders went overboard. The member of the NLC, Ocran, was appointed to replace Kotoka, who was already buried. Harlley rushed to the microphones and —unexpectedly— exonerated Nkrumah of any complicity with the mutineers. Ankrah announced "an exemplary punishment" for the leaders of the abortive coup, even though a new outbreak of inter-tribal hostility forced him to pardon an "Ashanti", chief of the parachutists who had been involved in the events of April 17 th.

In the United States, the press lamented the happenings and consoled the frightened survivors, "hoping that peace would soon return to restless Ghana".

Who were the authors of the attempted coup or counter-coup?

"It is a movement of discontented members of the armed forces." Discontented? The self-defense of the 26-year-old Lieutenant Samuel Arthur, who confessed to having been the author and executor of the plot to overthrow the NLC, is very interesting indeed.

Arthur tried to justify himself by saying that "the aims of the coup that took place on February 24th, 1966, had been betrayed because the NLC did not rectify the errors committed by the overthrown President."



He referred to the promotions in the armed forces, "which take place at such speed that we will soon have marshalls in the little Ghanian army." He also referred to the regime's policy of firing the employees of the old state corporations "which only contributes to increasing unemployment and delinquency."

In another part of his allegation, Arthur denounced the corruption and nepotism prevailing in the army and the way in which the NLC tried to find a solution for the economic crisis. He also ridiculed the "semi-illiterates" whom the Ankrah government appointed to preside over the Regional Administrative Committees.

The death penalty had to be the punishment for Arthur's loud mouth and defiant attitude. Because no matter who says it and for whatever reasons, the young lieutenant's accusation was the crushing truth.

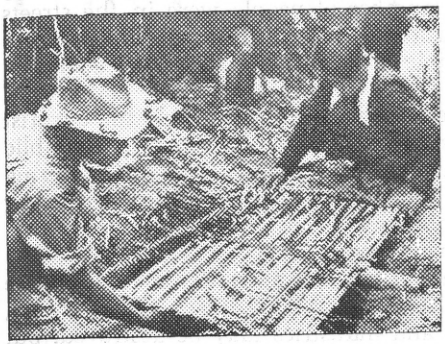
Early on the morning of May 9th, Arthur and Second Lieutenant Moses Yeboah —charged with Kotoka's death— were executed by a firing squad at the Techie Military Academy on the outskirts of the capital. The scene of the execution, described by Reuters and AFP news agencies, contains elements which may be useful to those careful observers of Ghanian history.

Twenty thousand persons gathered there to witness a spectacle never seen before on the Gold Coast. Arthur and Yeboah came out of a helicopter and bowed to the crowd. The lieutenant refused to be blindfolded. The public could not see how the bodies fell, but heard the thunder of the platoon's discharge. A few persons at first, and many afterwards, began to shout and push the police cordon. Disorder increased at the end of the execution.

For the first time in the history of Ghana, two young men were shot. Their judges cannot control the situation. Unemployment, commitments with imperialism and the betrayal of the African National Liberation Movement is the only premise now respected by the military junta.

Aggression against VIET NAM open and shameless challenge

The recent U.S. air attacks against the North Vietnamese cities of Haiphong and Hanoi, in addition to being a new stage in the escalation, constitutes an open and shameless challenge to the countries of the socialist camp and to all the peoples of the world.



The seriousness of the most recent steps in the escalation can be seen immediately:

On the one hand, they have been preceded by a saturation publicity campaign concerning even more serious attacks. The U.S. press has repeatedly stated that new and more serious steps will be taken.

On the other hand, the attacks have been centered up to now on objectives established by the presidential decision of Johnson. In connection with this, the U. S. press has reported that pilots can bomb at their discretion objectives that they consider convenient within the frame work of the mission that they have been assigned.

But there are certain objectives —Haiphong, Hanoi, the steel complex in Thai Nguyen and the air bases, —which they must have the personal authorization of Johnson to attack.

It is quite obvious then that the air attacks on the densely populated areas of Haiphong and Hanoi were not "errors" on the part of the pilots, but rather an order from the President of the United States.

The extreme criminality of the new aggressions is especially evident since the targets have not precisely been military objectives, but rather industrial centers and populated areas.

Furthermore, anti-personal fragmentation bombs —or mother bombs— that can do little damage to a military objective but a great deal of damage to the civilian population have been used in the attacks against the North Vietnamese bases.

VIET NAM

The echoes of the protests that those aggressions have provoked were still being heard as well as the conjectures of newsmen and

observers —among the many westerners— regarding new and more serious attacks that might take place, when the first night bombing of Hanoi occurred.

On exactly the same day certain observers in New York pointed out the fact that some U. S. spokesmen had begun to talk of "peace" again and the possibility that this might lead to another step in the escalation.

The facts confirm the predictions. Hanoi was attacked during the night when the largest number of people were in the streets and in the stores, since during the day —due to the measures adopted in the face of possible attacks— the stores are generally closed.

All these aggressions have once again shown clearly the terrorist nature of the U.S. air aggressions against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, aimed not only at destruction, but at demoralizing the Vietnamese people so that they will accept the "peace for peace's sake" that Washington is offering and will give up their fight for freedom and independence.

On July 17th of last year, in a message to all the Vietnamese people, President Ho Chi Minh stressed the fact that "Hanoi, Haiphong, and all the cities and industries may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom."

VIET NAM

Those words of President Ho reflect clearly the stoicism and courage of the Vietnamese people who, as Major Ernesto Guevara pointed out in his message to the peoples, represent the aspiration of victory of a forgotten world.

GREECE: objetives of the military take-over

In the early morning hours of April 21, Greek Army officers made an old dream come true: The violent take-over of the country's political power. Like the brass hats in Latin America and the military clique in Africa, the officials of the Greek armed forces, following the orders of the U.S. Embassy, staged a coup d'etat.

This ancient European country was not the only one affected by the take-over. Greece plays an important role within the aggressive plans of Yankee imperialism. A member of NATO, Greece, together with Turkey and England, has its say in matters relating to the independence of Cyprus. Moreover, because of its strategic geographic position, its control by the United States plays an important role in the plans of the State Department.

The pretext used by General Stylianos Patakos, one of the ring-leaders of the putsch and Minister of Interior in the bayonet-backed cabinet, was that "with this movement the military were sacrificing themselves for the welfare of their country to prevent a turn to the left in the coming elections".

The electoral process provided the real clue to Greece's internal situation. left. The Center Union Party, led by ex-premier Papandreu, had very good possibilities for winning the election. However, this party does not represent a leftist position because of its heterogeneous composition. Although it includes progressive elements in its ranks, these do not constitute the majority. Its past performance in other governments has proved the truth of this affirmation.

On the other hand, the EDA (a popular party born of the struggle for democracy after World War II and the subsequent counterrevolutionary terror of the 1950's) could not by itself form a government. The electoral system of any "representative democracy" guarantees an absolute minimum of real representatives of the people.

Now the electoral process has been ended. The destitution of all progressive mayors, counsellors and officials of the municipal and provincial governments is the order of the day: A fundamental part of the "reorganization and road towards a new Greece", according to the directives of the Patakos police.

Applying the methods familiar to the people of Greece from still recent experience, the puppets of imperialism are trying to destroy all vestiges of

progressive ideas. For that reason, Greece is witnessing the imprisonment of thousands of patriots, illegal searches, mass deportation of political prisoners and other fascist terrorist methods.

What is happening in Greece is the old story of Batista in Cuba (1952), of the invasion of Guatemala by Castillo Armas (1954) and the take-over by Ankrah in Ghana (1966).

Greece has been completely converted into a base for aggression against the progressive countries of the Middle East and for blocking any revolutionary activity in that region. The freedom and independence of the people of Cyprus are now more threatened than ever. The military clique and the leaders of the North Atlantic alliance coincide in preventing the independent development of Cyprus. It is not surprising that the little Mediterranean island has raised its voice condemning the coup. In turn, the Greek military junta and its offspring in the Cypriot National Guard are seeking agreement among themselves in order to achieve their goal: that of preventing Cyprus from making its own policies.

The countries of Western Europe have also felt the effects of the coup. The U.S. will find the Athens dictatorship a strong ally within the NATO framework. Together with West Germany, the new Greek regime will make it possible to apply greater pressure on the other members of the organization. Washington is attempting in this way to control the political and military policies of its allies. This is a definite necessity for them today since in two years NATO members must decide on the future of the pact. The separatist policy of France could very well inspire others to take that same road, which, of course, would jeopardize Yankee influence in the Old World.

In this moment of local wars, such as the one in Viet Nam, Washington needs tight control over its European "allies". Thus, it will do all it can to create a safe rearguard for the anti-popular movements of other latitudes.

APPEALS AND MESSAGES

YANKEE PROVOCATIONS IN KOREA

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL issued a statement condemning the new provocations carried out by Yankee imperialism at the Korean military demarcation line.

After giving an account of the aggressions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and making a parallel with the situation in the year 1950 when the United States provoked a war of aggression against the Korean people, the document demands that the imperialists cease their acts of provocation and immediately withdraw from South Korea.

THE OSPAAAL SUPPORTS YEMENI REBELS

The intensification of the revolutionary struggle led by the Front of Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) where more than 10 thousand British colonialist soldiers occupy the country by force, has the support of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL.

In a statement issued on April 18th, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL expresses its support for and solidarity with this brave people and calls on all the member organizations to express their solidarity with them and to condemn British repression while at the same time demanding the immediate withdrawal of British troops from the territory of Aden.

LLERAS RESTREPO EXPOSED BEFORE THE WORLD

In the face of the advance of the guerrilla struggle in Colombia and the growing support of the popular masses for the armed struggle which is aimed at putting an end to the hunger and misery of all the Colombian people, and in the face of the repression unleashed by the puppet regime of President Lleras Restrepo, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL denounces before the world the crimes of this government.

The OSPAAAL accuses the Restrepo regime of serving Yankee imperialism by creating concentration camps, inflicting torture and ordering indiscriminate executions by firing squad.

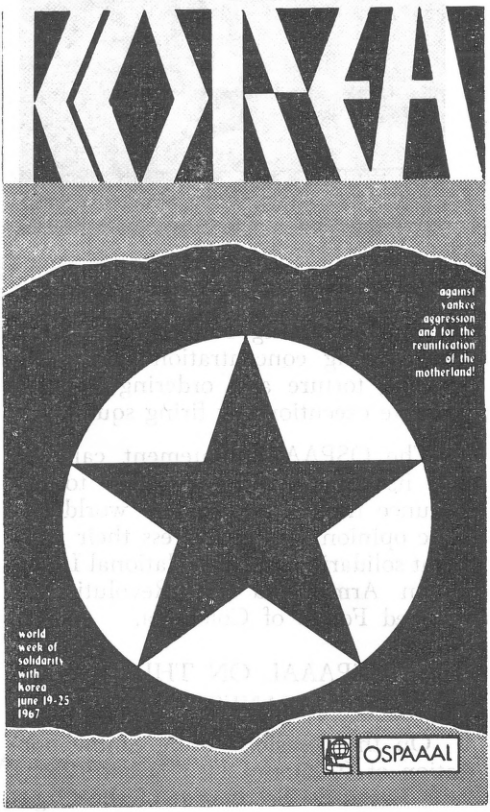
The OSPAAAL statement calls on all its member organizations to denounce these crimes before world public opinion and to express their militant solidarity with the National Liberation Army and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

THE OSPAAAL ON THE SIDE OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

On the occasion of the commemoration of "Okinawa Day" (April 28th) the Executive Secretariat of the Orga-

nization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America called on all the peoples of the world to give their support to the Japanese people's struggle against the Yankee imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

The statement denounces the separation of the islands of Okinawa and Ogasawara from Japanese territory. The two islands have been converted into military bases, and together with 200 more islands, form part of the ring encircling the Asian countries, especially Korea, Viet Nam and China. The statement holds the United States responsible for the establishment of these bases.


KOREA
against yankee aggression and for the reunification of the motherland!
world week of solidarity with korea june 19-25 1967
OSPAAAL

THE AAPSO DENOUNCES CRIMES IN KOREA

The Organization of Solidarity of the Afro-Asian Peoples has denounced the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

In a statement issued in Cairo the Permanent Secretariat of the organization affirmed that the imperialists are violating the armistice and peace in Korea and Asia.

THE OSPAAAL CONDEMNS THE BOMBING OF VIET NAM

In the face of the new Yankee escalation of the war (the bombing of the cities of Haiphong and Hanoi in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on April 20 th), the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL issued a statement denouncing and condemning this bombing and expressing its resolute support of the appeal issued on April 25th by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Denouncing the bombing of industries and densely populated districts in the center and suburbs of Haiphong, the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America urges all socialist governments to take firm measures to stay immediately the bloody hand of Yankee imperialism. The ES also urges the progressive governments, the national and international organizations, the personalities and progressive intellectuals of the world to increase their support for and the concrete and effective aid to the Vietnamese people who need this support and aid to fight and defeat the Yankee aggressors.

THE PALESTINIANS WILL CONQUER THEIR RIGHTS

On May 13 th, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL issued a statement in support of the just struggle of

the Palestinian people, who are fighting to win back their vital rights of which they were deprived by international Zionism and the machinations of U.S. and British imperialism.

The document points out that the state of Israel was created in 1948 under false pretenses at the initiative and with the support of Great Britain and the United States. The imposition of the state of Israel brought death, desolation, hunger and poverty to thousands of Palestinians who were expelled from their homes and lands by contingents of Jewish immigrants.

The Arab population of Palestine sought refuge in the neighboring countries but never gave up the hope of returning to their homes.

The Zionist government of Israel unleashed a wave of repression against them. An example of this were the incidents that took place recently on the Jordanian border. Israel carried out these actions with the consent of the reactionary and pro-imperialist Jordanian and Saudi Arabian regimes.

The statement further stressed the fact of the intensification of the reactionary nature of the Israeli government which in 1956 allied itself to France and Great Britain, unleashing a military attack aimed at blocking the revolutionary advance of the Egyptian people.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL denounces the supplying of arms and planes to Israel by West Germany. This war equipment is being used to perpetrate criminal actions against the Arab people.

For twenty years Israel has been an agent of U.S. imperialism and has made its contribution to the repression and aggression against the peoples of the Congo, the Portuguese colonies and Viet Nam.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL offers its militant solidarity to the people of Palestine and urges all member organizations and all anti-imperialist forces in the world to honor May 15 th as the "Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People".

The statement also hails the efforts of countries like the United Arab Republic, Syria and Algeria who stand against Israel and are aiding the revolutionary liberation movement of Palestine and trusts that through the intensification of its own struggle, the people of Palestine, will deal hard blows on imperialism and shall obtain victory.

AFRICA:

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WEEK

The Yankee imperialists have brought subversion and violence to the African continent and have encouraged a policy of pseudo-democracy and pseudo-nationalism, states a document issued by the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL in honor of the international week of solidarity with Africa (May 22nd to May 28th).

While imperialism is unleashing all its reactionary forces, the liberation movements and the revolutionary governments have been closing ranks to oppose imperialist violence with revolutionary violence.

In the face of the subtle imperialist penetration, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL calls on all member organizations and other revolutionary forces of the world, urging them to give their support to the peoples of the Congo (L), the so-called Portuguese Guinea, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Southwest Africa, French Somalia, Basutoland (Lesotho),

Bechuanaland (Botswana) and Swaziland, which are heroically struggling for their liberation.

The ES also calls on the member organizations and other revolutionary forces of the world to give their support to the peoples of the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Tanzania, Guinea, Congo (B), Mali and Burundi, who have already won independence and are successfully struggling for the consolidation of their independence, the building of a new life for the people and of an independent national economy, the formation of new national cadres and the development of a genuinely popular culture in the face of the aggressions and pressures exerted by the imperialist powers.

After calling on the peoples, the socialist countries and the progressive governments to carry out demonstrations and militant activities and to give effective aid during this week of solidarity, the OSPAAAL document recalls the essence of the agreements of the First Tricontinental Conference: Solidarity with the peoples who suffer imperialist aggression, especially the aggression of U.S. imperialism; support through every means of the national liberation struggles in those countries which, though formally independent, have suffered imperialist exploitation in many ways; and the proclaiming of the right of attacked peoples to use revolutionary violence.

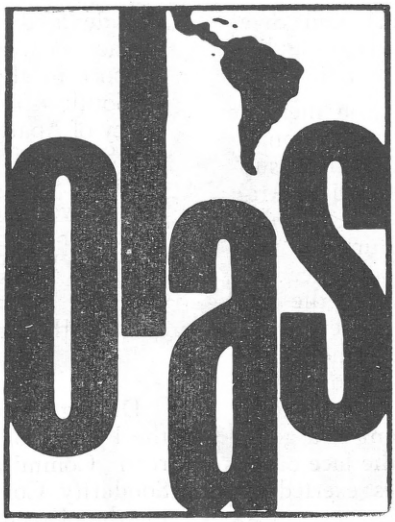
Support that struggle in each individual case, and urge all the nations of the three continents to give their moral support, and their material, political and diplomatic aid to the revolutionary movements in their armed or political struggle, which is necessary to assure victory over imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism; condemn Portugal's NATO allies, which continue to give economic and military support to the Portuguese government, and demand the immediate cessation of these activities; lend a more active support to the struggle being waged in South Africa against the inhuman policy of Apartheid followed by the fascist South African regime, and pledge militant solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe who are struggling against the terror imposed by the racist government of Ian Smith.

MESSAGE FROM KIM WAL RYONG

During the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Latin America, the Korean Committee of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee sent a message to the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, in recognition and support of all the Latin American peoples who are opposing the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism.

Kim Wal Ryong, chairman of the Committee, said that the struggle of the Cuban people, led by the Communist Party of Cuba and its Revolutionary Government, has achieved brilliant successes in the building of socialism and that Cuba's example will inspire the national liberation struggle of other Latin American countries.

Referring to the machinations of imperialism and its efforts to block liberation, Kim Wal Ryong said that the United States is intensifying its aggressive policy, not only in Latin America, but also in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world, thereby putting obstacles in the way of world peace. "The Cuban people", the message states, "are in the front line of the anti-imperialist struggle, holding high the banner of revolution. They will be increasingly victorious, and the peoples of Latin America who are struggling against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys will achieve final victory".



THE OLAS CONFERENCE

On January 16th, 1966, the 27 Latin American delegations which attended the First Tricontinental Conference of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America agreed to create the Organizing Committee of the Latin American Solidarity Organization (OLAS).

The aims of the OLAS were quickly defined: to unite, coordinate and push forward the revolutionary struggle of all the exploited people of Latin America against U.S. imperialism.

The Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL) promotes the simultaneous intensification of the anti-imperialist struggle on the three continents, and the OLAS accepts this commitment and fulfills this function in Latin America. That is why the relations between the two organizations are of mutual support and close cooperation.

The Organizing Committee, composed of Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, Guyana, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela, set the month of July as the date for the holding of the First Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Latin America.

This conference of unity among the peoples is a meeting of the revolutionary, united and anti-imperialist organizations of the fighting peoples, and its aim is the enrichment of experiences, the coordination of effort and resolute cooperation in the revolutionary struggle to the death on a hemispheric scale.

DECLARATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL, CONDEMNING THE ACTS OF AGGRESSION WHICH ISRAEL ACTING AS AN INSTRUMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER REACTIONARY POWERS IS TRYING TO PERPETRATE AGAINST THE ARAB PEOPLES

The crisis that has just developed in the Middle East originated in the imperialist maneuvers to halt the progress of the revolution which is now developing in Syria and Occupied South Yemen; likewise to prevent the people of Palestine from reconquering their legitimate rights.

The presence of the Sixth Fleet warships in the neighborhood of the conflict zone, clearly shows the real intentions of Yankee imperialism.

In the course of this year, the world has been aware of the actions of Israel that, moved by its complicity with U.S. imperialism, has unceasingly violated the Syrian borders, criminally machine-gunning its people with the purpose of occupying that territory, sowing terror and preventing it from advancing in its revolutionary path. By its actions, Israel has placed itself on the side of the oil interests, in an attempt to ignore the authority and the rights of the Syrian people in their own territory.

The Zionist and pro-imperialist régime of Israel has gone so far as to bombard the Palestinian population in the Jordanian border zone as still another step in its policy as agents of imperialist penetration and reaction in the Middle East.

But the peoples of the UAR, Syria, Yemen, Algeria, Irak and Kuwait and the other Arab countries, have forcefully declared that they will not let themselves be intimidated by the Israeli aggressions, and have joined forces and coordinated their efforts to repel any attempt of aggression on the part of the Israel régime.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL is solidary with the decision of these peoples to fight against the Israeli aggression, and welcomes the vigorous step taken by President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who, facing the deploy of troops and military equipment and the declarations of the Government of Israel regarding the military operations at the Syrian border, decided to substitute the United Nations international forces guarding the borders of the UAR and Israel, for Egyptian troops.

This firm stand based on the legitimate right of the Egyptian people undoubtedly prevents Yankee imperialists from using the UNO emblem as a shield to attack the peoples, the Arab peoples, in this case.

Also in the use of its rights, the government of the UAR has occupied the Sharm-El Sheikh to put into effect its sovereignty over the Gulf of Akaba, which is part of its territorial waters.

Likewise, the steps taken by the Syrian government for the defense of its country and the revolution, have aroused the admiration and the support of all revolutionary forces. Particularly, the firm resolve of the Syrian people to repel the aggressors and wield the weapons that their government gave them, is the best example of the deeply popular and anti-imperialist nature of their revolution.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, considering the situation developing in the Middle East, ex-

presses its most vigorous condemnation of the maneuvers of U. S. imperialism and its Zionist agents against the Arab peoples and urges its member organizations and all revolutionary forces in the world, to demonstrate their militant, moral and material solidarity with the Arab peoples in their struggle against aggression and oppression of imperialism and Zionism.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL

THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH! AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD.

OSPAAAL program schedule over Radio Havana Cuba

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

Spanish

North, Central and South America

Saturday

6:15 p.m. (E.S.T.)
19 meter band—15230 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
19 meter band—15340 kcs.
25 meter band—11930 kcs.
49 meter band— 6060 kcs.
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

9:30 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15230 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
19 meter band—15340 kcs.
31 meter band— 9655 kcs.
49 meter band— 6060 kcs.

Sunday

11:30 a.m. (E. S. T.)
16 meter band—17715 kcs.
16 meter band—17855 kcs.
19 meter band—15270 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
25 meter band—11930 kcs.
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

6:30 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15230 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
19 meter band—15340 kcs.
25 meter band—11930 kcs.
49 meter band— 6060 kcs.
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

Mediterranean

Monday
2:45 p.m. (E. S. T.)
16 meter band—17750 kcs.
16 meter band—17815 kcs.

ENGLISH

Europe

Sunday
3:40 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15285 kcs.

North and South America

Sunday
9:00 p.m. (E. S. T.)
49 meter band— 6170 kcs.
25 meter band—11760 kcs.
10:30 p.m. and 12:00 p.m. (E.S.T.)
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

Monday
2:30 a.m. (E. S. T.)
31 meter band— 9655 kcs.

French

America

Sunday
10:00 p.m. (E. S. T.)
49 meter band—6135 kcs.

Mediterranean

Sunday:
12:40 p.m. and 4:10 p.m. (E.S.T.)
16 meter band—17750 kcs.
16 meter band—17815 kcs.

Monday:
2:30 a.m. and 4:30 a.m. (E.S.T.)
19 meter band—15155 kcs.

O. I. 6727 13-6-67 (Inglés)

SPANISH

North, Central and South America

Saturday

9:15 and 11:15 a.m. (E. S. T.)
16 meter band—17715 kcs.
16 meter band—17855 kcs.
19 meter band—15270 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
25 meter band—11930 kcs.
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

2:15 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15270 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.

5:15 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
19 meter band—15340 kcs.
25 meter band—11930 kcs.
49 meter band— 6060 kcs.
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

10:45 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15230 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
19 meter band—15340 kcs.
31 meter band— 9655 kcs.
49 meter band— 6060 kcs.

Sunday:

9:00 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15230 kcs.
19 meter band—15270 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
19 meter band—15340 kcs.
49 meter band— 6060 kcs.
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

Mediterranean

Monday

2:30 p.m. (E. S. T.)
16 meter band—17750 kcs.
16 meter band—17815 kcs.

◀ THIS MARCH OF GIANTS

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